

SUFFRAGE LEAGUE MEETS IN ROANOKE

Report of Secretary Shows Rapid Growth of Movement in Old Dominion.

MEMBERSHIP NOW IS 6,000

Mrs. B. B. Valentine Makes Her Annual Address—Prominent Speakers on Program.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROANOKE, VA., November 7.—The growth of the woman's suffrage movement in Virginia was brought out strongly to-day at the opening session of the fourth annual convention of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, when the report of the executive secretary was read, showing that the membership of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia had increased from 4,000 to 6,000 within the past year. The report was the principal feature of the business session this morning. Reports from the fifty-two branch leagues were presented.

The opening exercises included an address of welcome by Mayor C. B. Mounaw, on behalf of the city, and one by Mrs. J. Allen Watts, on behalf of the three suffrage leagues of Roanoke city and county. Mrs. John H. Lewis, of Lynchburg, responded on behalf of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia.

At this session Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president, announced the appointment of the committees:—

Credentials—Miss Lucinda Terry, Mrs. A. O. Taylor and Mrs. E. W. Bell. Nominations—Miss Roberta Wellford, Mrs. Dexter Ottey and G. L. Fairbrother.

Resolutions—Miss Mary Johnston, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, Mrs. G. Harvey Clark, Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Mrs. Kate Langley Hoshier and Mrs. W. T. Young.

Constitutional committee—Mrs. Henry McDowell, Mrs. Triton Green and Mrs. J. W. Durham.

MRS. VALENTINE DELIVERS HER ANNUAL ADDRESS

Luncheon was served the delegates in the Masonic Temple, and at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the session of the afternoon was held. The credentials committee submitted its report, and Mrs. B. B. Valentine delivered her annual address. She was followed by Mrs. Kate M. Gordon, of New Orleans, who brought greetings from the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference. Her address was largely devoted to what is being accomplished in the South by the suffragists.

Among the Richmond delegates attending are: Mrs. George A. Barksdale, Mrs. Sallie Nelson Robins, Miss Lucy Coleman, Mrs. Kate Langley Hoshier, Mrs. G. Harvey Clark, Mrs. Ernest Maude, Mrs. W. H. Gray, Mrs. M. B. Mary and Eloise Johnston, Mrs. B. Valentine, Mrs. Alice O. Taylor, Mrs. H. A. Harding, Miss Marie Leahy and Mrs. Carl Rostrop, Mrs. W. W. Foster, Mrs. E. E. Osgood, Mrs. John Hart, Mrs. Mary Vincent, Mrs. Charles Wind, Mrs. Frank Duke, Mrs. J. E. Cox and Mrs. D. G. Browder, Mrs. Charles Friend, Miss Margaret Jacklet, Miss Anne Fletcher, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. H. H. Hubbs, Mrs. S. W. Meek, Mrs. J. Tyler Johnson, Miss Louise Toblen, Mrs. D. M. Burgess, Miss Lillie Harbour.

Among the Lynchburg delegates are: Mrs. Nellie Powell, Mrs. Henry C. Macdowell, Mrs. Charles L. Smith, Mrs. James Nowlin, Mrs. Dexter Ottey, Dr. Robert Smith, Miss M. C. Wilkins, Miss Mary Lewis.

To-night's sessions of the convention were open to the public and the capacity of the Masonic Temple was so taxed that it was necessary to hold overflow meetings at two other places in the city, one of these an open air meeting.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS ON EVENING PROGRAM

The principal speakers of the evening were Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of New York; Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, of New York; Mrs. Alice Paul, of Washington; Mrs. Charles Gordon, of New Orleans, all of the speakers making telling arguments in behalf of the cause they espouse and expounding the principles of equal suffrage.

Leading suffrage workers present, the attendance at to-night's meeting and the interest in them, has never before been equalled in this State.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, and Dorothy Dix, were to have spoken to-night. Mrs. Belmont was unable to be present because of illness, and Dorothy Dix was also prevented from attending by illness. A special religious service will be held.

WOMEN WIN IN MONTANA

HELENA, MONT., November 7.—Woman suffrage apparently is an accomplished fact in Montana. Returns to-day, with half the precincts of the State reported, indicated a majority of 3,500.

MIXED RESULTS IN NEBRASKA

Democrats and Republicans Divide on State Officers.

OMAHA, NEB., November 7.—With over half the vote of the State reported, it was evident to-night that last Tuesday's election resulted in a mixed victory. The Democrats have elected Governor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and the Republicans, Railway Commissioner and Land Commissioner. The vote on Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor is so close that neither side can positively claim them.

Woman suffrage has been defeated decisively, latest returns showing a majority of 5,000 against it.

ELECTION OF RANDALL CLAIMED BY DEMOCRATS

LOS ANGELES, November 7.—Democratic managers to-day claimed the election of Charles H. Randall as Congressman in the Ninth California District by a plurality of 350 over Representative Charles W. Bell, Progressive. The claim was based on figures from all but two precincts. Progressives conceded the election of Randall by a plurality of 550.

McGOVERN IS SEEKING RECOUNT OF BALLOTS

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Governor Francis E. McGovern began formal proceedings here to-day for a recount of ballots cast in Milwaukee for United States Senator on Tuesday. Governor McGovern, Republican candidate, is 1,875 votes behind Paul O. Hustin, Democrat, in the election. McGovern has asked for a recount of the ballots from sixty-four counties and unofficial returns from the seven remaining counties.

Governor McGovern and his managers assert that the election was changed the result probably were thrown out in Milwaukee and suburbs by mistaken election officials, who thought they were defective.

WOMEN HAVE MANY MORE VOTES

They Are Going to Nashville Fully Determined to Settle Them.

METHODS ARE AT STAKE

Suffragists Must Decide What Course to Pursue in Future Campaigning.

The business of winning woman suffrage will be the entire attention of delegates to the forty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Nashville, Tenn., November 12 to 17. The 500 women who will represent the thousand or more branches of the national association in forty-three States would, they say, never consider leaving their homes, and in many cases their important work, merely to amuse themselves, to meet their friends and enjoy Southern hospitality, nor yet to argue the merits of woman suffrage. They will travel to Nashville primarily because winning the vote has become a highly specialized business, needing experts in every line, and these experts can learn much from one another.

From the time the executive council goes into conference at the Hermitage Hotel on the morning of November 11 until after the final board meeting on November 15 the business of the association will be paramount to every other consideration. The delegate who is unwilling to sit through three sessions of the convention each day, attend conferences until 2 in the morning and begin answering the telephone at 4 will be considered a mere spectator. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the national president, is popularly supposed not to sleep at all during convention week, and she does her best to keep the delegates from wasting valuable moments. One Massachusetts woman on her way home last year, signed:

"It's been a great convention, but I wish I hadn't had a new evening dress made for it. I never had time to unpack, much less wear it."

CONVENTION PROGRAM SOUNDS VERY HARMLESS

The convention program sounds harmless enough, with reports of the congressional committee, the executive secretary and the press, a discussion of the National Suffrage Publishing Company, the vote on the constitutional amendments and the election of officers; but every one who has ever been to a suffrage convention knows that all of these dull topics will be dramatized into live issues when such women as Jane Addams, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge and Miss Laura Clay, Kentucky; Miss Kate Gordon, of New Orleans; Miss Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, of Illinois; Miss Maude C. Smith, of New York; Mrs. Hannah Patterson, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, of Baltimore; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, get the floor.

What shall the national association do? Shall it devote itself entirely to securing a Federal amendment, or shall it consider congressional work at the present time, chief as general publicity and put the emphasis on helping the State campaigns by serving as a clearing-house for information, literature, speakers and ideas on organization? Among the Richmond delegates attending are: Mrs. George A. Barksdale, Mrs. Sallie Nelson Robins, Miss Lucy Coleman, Mrs. Kate Langley Hoshier, Mrs. G. Harvey Clark, Mrs. Ernest Maude, Mrs. W. H. Gray, Mrs. M. B. Mary and Eloise Johnston, Mrs. B. Valentine, Mrs. Alice O. Taylor, Mrs. H. A. Harding, Miss Marie Leahy and Mrs. Carl Rostrop, Mrs. W. W. Foster, Mrs. E. E. Osgood, Mrs. John Hart, Mrs. Mary Vincent, Mrs. Charles Wind, Mrs. Frank Duke, Mrs. J. E. Cox and Mrs. D. G. Browder, Mrs. Charles Friend, Miss Margaret Jacklet, Miss Anne Fletcher, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. H. H. Hubbs, Mrs. S. W. Meek, Mrs. J. Tyler Johnson, Miss Louise Toblen, Mrs. D. M. Burgess, Miss Lillie Harbour.

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Prince of Good Fellows, Regardless of Title



Prince Henry of Prussia & the Captain of the Kaiser's Yacht

If Prince Henry were just plain Henry Hohenzollern, with no connection with the royal family of Germany, he nevertheless, is the kind of man of whom men say, "He is every inch a prince." He is the genial brother of the sedate War Lord of Germany, and has been entertained both in this country and in England, where he is a great favorite. Many British subjects (among whom are some who have entertained the prince) have appealed to him during their detention in Germany, for facilities to send them home. His reply to all these requests is, "War is war, we did not want it." The photo shows the prince in a jovial mood, seated with the captain of the Kaiser's yacht Meteor. Prince Henry is general inspector of the German navy.

MARITZ LITTLE BETTER THAN GERMAN CATSPA

He Is Being Used to Foment Anti-English Revolution in South Africa.

FOUGHT IN BOER WAR

Now He Is Opposing French General Who Aided Him in Madagascar, Where He Went as Stock Breeder and Dealer.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARIS, November 7.—Colonel Maritz, who raised the standard of revolt against the British in South Africa, is little better than a catspaw of the Germans, according to some personal recollections given to-day by a Belgian.

Maritz came to Brussels in 1902, immediately after the Transvaal War. In company with a young French Breton nobleman, the Marquis Robert de Kersauson, who had been fighting with him for many months in Cape Colony, Robert de Kersauson was the nephew of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who had volunteered on the Boer side at the earliest stage of the war and was killed in an encounter with a detachment of Lord Methuen's force.

Young de Kersauson had gone out to South Africa a mere boy, rather to satisfy his juvenile adventurous spirit than out of any deep feeling against the British. Accident attached him to the fortunes of Maritz, then styled a "general," and, he was being over, he traveled back to Europe via Belgium, bringing his chief Cape friend and fellow-fighter in his train.

On his arrival in Brussels, Maritz was introduced as a warrior of the first order, who was credited with having captured General Sir Redvers Buller's guns at the battle of Colenso, on the road to Ladysmith. He was then a big "bovver" since the fighting began, and when last seen in Ostend, straight from Antwerp and Ghent, he was armed with films of the King of the Belgians, to say nothing of certain other distinguished personages in the Antwerp trenches. He was under fire outside Ghent on Monday. He was driving a stranded soldier in his car when a German cyclist rode up and ordered the car to stop. It stopped so suddenly that Yates was thrown out.

In the scramble again, and off the motor sped. The cyclist fired five useful shots; the first hit the automobile, which was the ground was the gunner, the third hit a Belgian occupant, the fourth damaged the tire, and the fifth penetrated the back of the car. After many vicissitudes Yates arrived with his wounded gunner in Brussels and then the First Regiment of Belgian Guides rescued them both.

FRANCE ORDERS SUGAR

Wants 50,000 Barrels Immediately Delivered by Charismatic Plant.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—With the announcement to-day that the big plant of the American Sugar Refining Company at Chalmers would resume operations next Monday, it was said, an order had been placed with the company by the French government for 50,000 barrels of sugar for immediate delivery. This is said to be the largest single order for sugar ever handled here. The plant was closed several weeks ago.

HUMBLE PHOTOGRAPHER HAS COME INTO HIS OWN

He Succeeds in Escaping Some of Restrictions Under Which Newspaper Correspondents Labor.

PERIL ATTENDS HIS WORK

One Maker of Pictures Has Been on Actual Battlefield Three Times, and Now Is in Thick of Fighting, Moving-Picture Men at Front.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

OSTEND, November 7.—The newspaper photographer has succeeded in escaping some of the restrictions under which the enthusiastic war correspondent of the present campaigns now and then chafes. One seldom fails to look at his work, but he is never in the limelight, and many kicks are his before he and his camera can "make good."

The most marvel at the skill and the intensity of the war artist, and his man with the camera, who is often despised by the superior gentleman who used to discuss the fighting with the headquarters staff, but who now often has to be content with picking up stories from Tommies from the front. The orthodox war correspondent has been disposed either to sit in Ostend, like Maxwell, and wait for something to turn up, or to receive the chance for fear something altogether too warm might happen.

What does the photographer do? Well, one photographer who has been there, and on his own hook, since this week is still in the thick of the fighting, and in a day or so will have a brilliant series of pictures for his paper.

And there is the famous moving picture man known as Parker and Yates. No war correspondent is better known than is Mr. Yates. He has been in every big "bovver" since the fighting began, and when last seen in Ostend, straight from Antwerp and Ghent, he was armed with films of the King of the Belgians, to say nothing of certain other distinguished personages in the Antwerp trenches. He was under fire outside Ghent on Monday. He was driving a stranded soldier in his car when a German cyclist rode up and ordered the car to stop. It stopped so suddenly that Yates was thrown out.

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"BULLDOGS" OF OCEAN DESTROY SUBMARINE

British Vessels Watch for Their Prey, and Wait Finally Is Rewarded.

GUNNERY QUICKLY EFFECTIVE

When Periscope of Enemy's Vessel Appears Above Water, Crash of Shots Breaks on Air, and All Is Over—No Crosses Yet Awarded.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

EDINBURGH, November 7.—This is the way a German submarine was located and sunk by the British fleet off the coast of Scotland as the result of close watchfulness on the part of the British "bulldogs" of the ocean.

For more than ten days a specially selected fleet had been told to watch for hostile submarines. From the character of the vessels employed, it was clear that the presence of submarines was more than suspected. Reports made to commanding officers showed that the appearances of these craft were frequent. Slowly, but surely, the warships gathered around the limited area, in which it came to be known as a German flotilla, working far from its base, was operating.

It was discovered that they had been relying on supply ships, the capture of which had practically crippled them. They were almost helpless for whose appearance had to be reported occasionally for air supplies or for the sight of a supply ship. Three times the vessel was reported to have fired torpedoes at coast patrol vessels without success.

At last a fast vessel of the patrol fleet located the periscope of a submarine at comparatively close quarters. By smart handling she escaped a torpedo. The submarine was at once submerged. But it was too late. With the swiftness of a hound on the scent, a cordon of fast vessels bore down upon her. The process of dislodging their foes followed with keen zest.

About midnight the enemy was caught and the crash of gunnery broke upon the stillness of the midnight air. In quicker time than it can be written another of Germany's vigilant submarines went to the bottom.

NO BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE AWARDED CROSS

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, November 7.—It is rather remarkable that although the Kaiser appears to have been dealing out Iron Crosses wholesale to his troops, there is not a single instance of any member of the British force being recommended for the Victoria Cross. This is in marked contrast to the Boer War, when crosses were won on the very first day. Soldiers who have returned from the war cannot advance any explanation that is entirely satisfactory. Some say it is because the deeds performed are such as the average British soldier considers to be no more than his duty, but this applies with equal force to the Boer War.

The official heads of the British army are aware that many acts of heroism will be overlooked in this way, and they have asked officers commanding regiments to make a point of reporting all meritorious deeds on the battle field to headquarters without delay.

FALL BY HUNDREDS UNDER SHRAPNEL

German Soldiers Are Mowed Down by Withering Fire of British.

STORY OF HEROIC CAPTURE

Nine Men and Trumpeter Take Forty Prisoners and Two Guns.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

LONDON, November 7.—The major of a British field artillery battery, in a letter, gives the following account of the capture of forty Germans and two machine guns by nine men and a trumpeter.

"We got the order to go off and join a battery under Colonel Carey's orders. We came en route under heavy shrapnel fire on the road. I gave the order to walk, as the horses had hardly had any food for a couple of days, and also I wanted to steady the show. I can't say I quite enjoyed the 'swank' of walking along at the head of old behind me, especially when six shrapnel burst right in front of us. We got the order in time, rushed into action, and opened fire on a German counter-attack at short range, destroying the lot as far as I could see. We then moved slightly to another position to take on a valley, down which they were attacking, and were at it the whole day, firing about 500 rounds into quantities of German attacks and counter-attacks. They can't stand the shrapnel, and the moment I got one on them they turned and bolted back to the wood. I got on to their trenches. One shell dropped in.

SHIELDS AND BULLETS HUM!

SO IT GOES ALL DAY

"It was enfilading them, and they tore out of the trenches, and so on, each trench in turn, and fell in hundreds. I hit a machine gun and they had abandoned it and another. So it went all day, shell and bullets humming round, but only one of my staff horses hit. Our infantry advancing and retreating—others advancing and coming back—German shells, a hellish din of shell fire, and snoring in fire wherever I could see them.

"At last I got six shrapnel into a wood and cleared a heap of them out, and got into the wood with shrapnel. It is awful. The sergeant-major put his hand up to his head and said: 'Oh, sir, it's terrible.' That seemed to settle them, and at last we saw the infantry advancing to their position without resistance. Now was my chance. I determined to get those machine guns if I could, as otherwise the infantry would be left to command, and got the trumpeter, sergeant-major and six men with six rifles, and went forward 'to reconnoitre,' as I reported to the general by after I had gone.

"It was a weird ride, through thick, black woods, holding my revolver ready, going in front with the little trumpeter behind, and the others following. We passed some very bad sights, and knew the woods were full of Germans, who were afraid to get away on account of the shrapnel shell fire. We got in front of our infantry, and were going to fire at us, but I shouted just in time.

"At last we came to the edge of the wood, and in front of us, about 200 yards away, was a little cup-shaped copse, and the enemy's trenches, with machine guns a little farther on. I felt sure this wood was full of Germans, and I had seen them in earlier. I started to gallop for it, and the others followed. Suddenly about fifty Germans bolted out, firing at us.

GERMANS SUDDENLY YELLED AND BOLTED

"I loosed off my revolver as fast as I could, and I missed off my rifle from the saddle. They must have thought we were a regiment of cavalry, for except a few, they suddenly yelled and bolted. I stopped and dismounted my horse, and I couldn't shoot them like that myself.

"I then suddenly saw there were more in the copse, so I mounted the machine gun and galloped in, yelling, with my revolver held out. "As we came to it, I saw it was full of Germans, so I yelled 'hands up,' and they all came out. They all came out, and I chucked down their rifles and bayonets. Three officers and over forty men to ten of us, with six rifles and a revolver. I herded them away from their rifles and handed them over to the Welsh regiment behind us. I tore on with the trumpeter and the sergeant-major to the machine guns.

"At that moment the enemy's shrapnel was falling all round them, and they were all coming out, and I was taking them away, and we were hostile cavalry, opening fire on us. We couldn't move the beastly things, and it was too hot altogether, so we galloped back to the copse wood and then I saw a line of us there. I waited for a full minute, mounted all my lot behind the bushes and made them sprint as I gave the word to gallop for cover to the woods where the Welsh company was.

"There I got a Welsh officer to understand them, and an infantryman, who volunteered to help, and ran up to the Maxims and took out the breech mechanism. Both and one of the Maxims were carried off by the Maxims. We couldn't manage the other.

"The Welsh asked what cavalry we were. I told them we were the staff of the Welsh regiment, and they cheered us, but said we were mad. We got back very slowly on account of the gun and the men wild with excitement, and we have got the one gun complete and the mechanism and belt of the other.

"The funniest thing was the little trumpeter, who swept a German's helmet off his head and waved it in the air, shouting: 'I've got it! wild with excitement.' He is an extraordinary brave boy."

TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Agricultural Leaders Will Discuss Possibilities of Soil Production.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Leaders of agricultural research and national work will assemble here next week to discuss possibilities of increasing American production from the soil to meet conditions brought on by the European war. The annual gathering will hold their annual meetings during the week, and approximately 1,000 delegates will attend the various meetings. Secretary Houston will open the general sessions of the associations of agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Other associations to assemble will be the Association of State Universities, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the National Advancement of Agricultural Teachers, Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, Society of Agronomy, Society of Animal Production, American Farm Management Association, Land Grant Engineering Association, Association of Official Seed Analysts.

GENERAL GERMAN RETREAT IS NEAR

Retirement of Kaiser's Forces Already May Be Under Way.

THIS IS BORDEAUX VIEW

On Other Hand, Strong Forces Are Seen Moving Toward West.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARIS, November 7.—The road from Bruges toward the east in the direction of Ghent, Brussels and Louvain has been blocked all day by great columns of German troops, accompanied by artillery detachments and many ambulances, transporting wounded. Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, Louvain and Aix-La-Chapelle are filled with German wounded, and those now arriving at these places cannot be accommodated because of the lack of hospital facilities and the inadequacy of the medical attendance corps.

The Germans are reported to be throwing up earthworks twenty miles in the rear of their present positions in Flanders in readiness for retreat.

These fragmentary reports repeated here from Havre and from London show the way the wind is blowing. They lack official confirmation at Bordeaux mainly, because, as an officer attached to the War Office staff explained, "we would rather that Berlin give the news of the German army's movements."

GENERAL GERMAN RETREAT MAY COME SOON

That a general German retreat is either under way or imminent is generally accepted in Paris. Military observers most desire they would not be surprised to see a German attack upon Ypres converted within the next week into a rear guard action to protect the retirement of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen's forces to a position further to the rear.

Heavy bombardment was audible, according to news dispatches repeated here from Havre, in the direction of Ostend and at Heyst and Knocke and its environs.

At these places the Germans were reported hastily packing their equipment and personal baggage, making ready for what appeared to be a retreat.

The circumstance which seems to argue against the early prospect of a German retreat is the steady arrival of troops to reinforce the German line in Flanders.

Only to-day trains passed through Hasselt, in West Belgium, bearing 15,000 fresh troops for the Kaiser's army. These were mostly boys and old men, and their equipment was primitive. They gave evidence of but little military training.

Observers at the front are just as puzzled as those in Paris by the conflicting reports. One dispatch to-day told of the German cavalry's retirement from Belgium and their departure for the Netherlands, and in the next sentence the correspondent reported that the German army was retreating through Brussels in the direction of Liege, carrying Krupp's engineers on their way to place cannon in the boulevards of Ostend.

The reports issued at Bordeaux all chronicle continued activity along the entire German front, with no sign of a break in the allies' line and no sign of the German attack desisting.

The two great armies still are at grips and deadlocked. The allied forces advance, albeit here, great at another point, but day after day still an advance, and the pressure still is being maintained with as great energy and persistency as was apparent before the German retreat from the Marne.

ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

ALONG WHOLE FRONT

The midnight official communique from Bordeaux says the German attacks along the whole front were repulsed by the allies without exception, the